



## Greatest Retort Coke Oven Plant In United States Is at Gary, Indiana.

Coal Age of New York in a recent publication prints a description of the greatest retort coke oven plant in the United States, that of the United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind. The description is of much interest in the Connellsville region and follows:

The largest and best equipped coal-handling and by-product coking plant in the world is at Gary, Ind. It is of special interest because electrically operated by motors receiving their current from the gas power plant of the largest steel plant on earth.

Another claim to distinction lies in the use of 500 Koppers' Regenerative By-product coke ovens, with a total coke capacity of 8,000 tons per 24 hours, and Koppers' Modern Direct Process for recovering ammonia from the gas in the form of ammonium sulphate. This is the first coke plant in this country installed with the Direct Process for ammonia recovery.

### COAL HANDLING.

Let us follow the coal from its arrival at the immense storage yard, thence to the breaking and crushing building, on to the mixer building, and finally to the coke ovens. We will then follow the coke from the ovens until it is quenched and ready for the blast furnaces; also trace the course of the coke oven gases through the by-product house until freed of tar and ammonia, they are ready for use in the coke ovens and the soaking pits of the steel plant nearby.

Coal for coke making is dumped from railroad cars into a concrete storage yard which has a capacity of 350,000 tons. The walls of this yard are inclined under the railroad tracks to deflect the coal away from the sides of the yard so the grab buckets of two large Wellman-Seaver-Morgan coal bridges can easily reach it.

The bridges are each equipped with 7-ton buckets and can load twenty 50-ton cars per hour. Their closing and opening lines and trolley travel are each operated by 150-horsepower General Electric type MI motor and the two bridge trucks are operated by eight 30-horsepower motors of the same type.

Coal, after being loaded into a transfer car, is dumped into one of 12 hoppers at the unloading house. These hoppers are each equipped with a shaker distributor driven by a 15-horsepower General Electric, three-phase, squirrel-cage induction motor. Each of the shakers can evenly distribute 40 tons of coal per hour on the belt conveyors. A continuous supply of coal is assured by keeping one hopper full at all times.

The coal is carried from the unloading house by four belt conveyors, each of which has a capacity of 500 tons per hour. They are driven by four 30-horsepower, three-phase, Form K, General Electric, induction motors which, together with those used to operate the Bradford breakers, hammer-mill crushers and intermediate conveyors, are controlled by a special electrical interlocking system. The stopping of any conveyor or machine automatically holds up all operations prior to its own, thereby preventing waste or jamming.

### PREPARING THE COAL.

The unloading house conveyors carry the coal to Bradford breakers, each of which has a capacity of 500 tons per hour. It is here broken to 35 1/2-inch mesh and separated from what little slate, stone, wood, iron, etc., it may contain. Power for this operation is furnished by four 75-horsepower, three-phase, General Electric motors.

Between the breakers and the next operating crushing the coal is taken to hammer-mill crushers, so that 35 per cent of it will pass through a No. 64 wire-mesh screen, leaving four conveyors. Each of these has a capacity of 500 tons per hour and they are driven by four 30-horsepower, three-phase, General Electric, induction motors. The eight hammer-mill crushers, with a capacity of 350 tons per hour, are driven by 250-horsepower, three-phase, Form K, General Electric, induction motors.

As the coal-crushing house is thick with coal dust floating in the air, all motors used here are in a separate room built on the side of the house. In many other cases, however, conveyor motors, located near conveyors in other buildings, are showered with coal dust.

Crushed coal is carried from the crusher house to the mixer building by two conveyors, each of which has a capacity of 500 tons per hour. They are 125 feet long, travel 550 feet per minute and are housed over to insure protection against the elements. In the mixer house are two 500-ton mixers run by two 15-horsepower Form K, General Electric, induction motors with automatic control.

The unloading, breaking and crushing machinery and the mixer are connected by an electric signal system which indicates by electrically operated air whistles, any change in character or mixture of coal being sent through.

The mixer building has a storage capacity of 2,000 tons of pulverized coal. In 18 1/2 per cent Pocahontas and 20 per cent Ronco coal are mixed, which gives a coke yield of 50 per cent of the coal charged. From the mixer house six 500-ton conveyors carry the crushed coal to four cylindrical storage bins over the coke oven batteries. These bins have a capacity of 2,100 tons each and the six conveyors will completely fill them every 10 hours. The conveyors are driven by two 300-horsepower, two 75-horsepower, and two 30-horsepower, three-phase, Form K, General Electric, induction motors. It is unnecessary to run the coal-handling plant at night due to its capacity and that of the storage bins.

### COKE MAKING.

Larry cars run under the storage bins and over the tops of the coke ovens, into each of which they charge 12 1/2 tons of coal. The coal is then leveled by a traveling leveler which is operated by four 30-horsepower, General Electric motors. Charging is carried on in a certain prescribed sequence and there are always ovens ready for pushing, thus assuring continuous operation of men and equipment.

Coking requires 15 hours, at which rate the present capacity of the plant is 8,000 tons per day, when entirely completed the total capacity will be 9,500 tons.

The advantages of the type of oven selected for the Gary plant are interesting. The ovens are heated with gas from the coal carbonized. The coal yields from 50 to 60 per cent more gas than necessary for its carbonization, and in the old beehive process

this surplus gas is wasted. A further advantage is that it is not essential that the gas be consumed on the spot directly it is produced, since it can be conveyed any distance without material loss. It can also be stored during the time it is not required and consumed during the working hours of the day.

The regenerators also serve as a storage for heat so that a whole battery of ovens can be shut down entirely without any heating up being necessary. This is not possible where regenerators are not used. The regenerators enable the ovens to be worked at less than one-quarter capacity without going cold, whereas most other systems cannot be worked much below their normal capacity without cooling down.

### DESCRIPTION OF OVENS.

The oven chambers are approximately 39 feet long, 9 feet 10 1/2 inches high and from 17 to 21 inches wide. They have doors at either end, operated by a traveling door machine on the coke-discharge side, and a door machine attached to the coke pusher at the other side. The top of the oven is provided with openings for charging the coal and an opening through which the gases of distillation are drawn off to the condensing plants.

Boiling water is the accompanying longitudinal section of the site for combustion flues along the passageway A, at the front and back of the ovens, and thence it passes into the regenerators, the temperature of the air rises to 1200 degrees C. (2160 degrees F.). The highly heated air then passes out of the regenerators into the vertical heating flues through the openings C. The gas then passes through the openings C. The gas from the by-product plant, freed from tar and ammonia, is returned to the ovens by the flues D, running along the whole length of the ovens on each side. Branch supply pipes conduct the gas into the gas-distributing channels, which are situated directly beneath the oven walls; thence it passes through the gas nozzles, into each vertical flue, where it ignites with the hot air entering through the passage, previously referred to. A jet is, therefore, formed on a level with the oven floor in each of the heating flues in the oven walls.

The employment of regenerators renders it necessary to reverse the heating process after a certain period of time, usually about 30 minutes. This is done automatically by a General Electric motor operated dial switch system, which controls the gas and air valves. The system of heating flues is divided into two sections, so that combustion can take place alternately in each half of the oven wall. When the gas is burning in the flues in one half of the length of the wall, the products of combustion pass up the flues and enter the top horizontal pipe, whence they make their way down the flues in the other half of the oven walls; they then enter the regenerator through the same passages, by which the air is admitted to the flues when the direction of combustion is reversed. On issuing from the regenerator, the waste gases pass into the flue leading to the chimney, after having given up their heat to the checkerwork of firebrick.

### ACCESSIBILITY OF OVENS.

The products of combustion of the gas and air pass through the heating flues and through the openings at the top of such flues. These openings are furnished with dampers, which, together with dampers in the regenerating passages, are easily regulated so as to enable the exact amount of air to enter the flues necessary to effect perfect combustion. The sliding bricks are accessible from the top of the ovens through the openings, which are fitted with easily removable plugs.

At this point, particular attention is invited to the sliding bricks and to the openings at the top of the ovens, which give ready access to the interiors. These are two of the principal features of these ovens, and distinguish them from all other constructions. The openings at the top of the ovens serve not only to provide means for regulating the dampers, but more particularly to give access to the gas nozzles, and they further permit of the flues being inspected at any time.

Without the facility thus provided for examining the flues, it is not possible to work retort ovens satisfactorily. The gas nozzles are furnished with oval orifices, to enable them to be taken out with a rod having a tenend. The orifices in the nozzles vary in size, according to their position in the flues. The removal and replacing of a nozzle can be easily effected in a few minutes.

It happens from time to time in all ovens that dark places appear in the oven walls indicating that the combustion is defective; in the absence of means of access to the flues, it would be necessary to cool down the oven and break into the walls in order to remedy the defect. By means of the openings each flue in the Koppers' ovens, the cause of any irregularity in the heating can be immediately detected and, in the great majority of cases, easily rectified in a few moments. The effect of any adjustment in the regulation of the gas and air can, moreover, be immediately seen.

### METHOD OF OPERATING.

It will have been seen that each oven wall is formed of about 30 vertical flues; each of these flues is provided with a heating jet, and also with means for regulating the admission of the gas and air, viz., by substituting the gas nozzles, and by adjusting the sliding bricks over each flue, respectively. It is, therefore, obvious, that it is a simple matter to control the heating so that the oven walls will be subjected to exactly the same temperature from end to end. This uniformity in the heating, characteristic of the Koppers' ovens, has been sought by coke oven builders for many years, and unless it be attained, it is impossible to produce a coke which will be homogeneous in character throughout the coke.

When cooling is complete, and the gas fully given off, the doors are removed and the charge is rashed out by the traveling ram, which is operated by two 50-horsepower and one 7-horsepower (the latter on the door opener) General Electric motors.

While being pushed, the coke is partially quenched by water sprinklers, as it falls into the pit, the doors are removed and the charge is rashed out by the traveling ram, which is operated by two 50-horsepower and one 7-horsepower (the latter on the door opener) General Electric motors.

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## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Dec. 23, 1911.

Total Ovens.	In Blast.	Name of Works.	Name of Operators.	P. O. Address.
250	220	Acme	W. J. Balney	New York, N. Y.
375	251	Adelaide	J. H. Price	Pittsburgh
365	121	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
397	360	Appleyard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
350	151	Bethany	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Uniontown
365	200	Billets	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
375	120	Bonne	Wharton Furnace Co.	Uniontown
240	152	Brierton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
350	153	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
310	116	Bush Run	Bush Run Coke Company	Mt. Pleasant
320	123	Carroll	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	204	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
340	154	Cleary	Standard Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	80	Claris	James Cochran Sons Co.	Dawson
120	120	Cochbrook	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	50	Concord	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
240	240	Continental No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
225	200	Continental No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Continental No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
215	180	Craig	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
220	200	Davidson	J. R. Stauffer & Co.	Pittsburgh
40	40	Dexter	J. R. Stauffer & Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Dillon No. 1	Whitey Coke Co.	Uniontown
50	50	Dillon No. 2	Unity Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
40	40	Dixie	Whitey Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	20	Diamond	Whitey Coke Co.	Uniontown
215	180	East Hill	W. J. Rainey	Connellsville
60	60	Franklin	B. F. Knister & Co.	Connellsville
100	100	Frankmore	Gilmor Coke Co.	New York, N. Y.
275	190	Frederick	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
500	230	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	230	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
300	230	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
50	50	Hester	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Uniontown
80	80	Heny Clay	Hostetter Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Holiday	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Holiday	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Junction	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	40	Kentucky No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	40	Kentucky No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
40	40	Kentucky No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 5	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 6	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 7	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 8	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 9	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 10	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 11	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 12	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 13	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 14	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 15	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 16	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 17	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 18	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 19	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 20	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 21	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 22	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 23	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 24	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 25	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 26	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 27	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Kentucky No. 28	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	2			

## Topics in the Mining of Coal

## Read Papers at Mining Institute.

Over production as the greatest contributing factor to the low value of coal was the theme Wednesday afternoon last when closed the winter meeting of the Coal Mining Institute of America. At a dinner in the Seventh Avenue Hotel Wednesday night S. A. Taylor, the retiring president spoke of The Coal Crisis of the World. The talk, illustrated by stereoscopic views, was given in the auditorium of the Engineers' Society, a Western Pennsylvania in the Oliver building.

E. N. Zern, assistant professor of coal mining at the University of Pittsburgh at the afternoon meeting spoke on The Price of Coal Compared With the Price of Materials Used in Mining. Others who read papers were H. H. Clark, electrical engineer, United States Bureau of Mines; and C. J. Griswold, assistant professor of mining in the Carnegie Technical school.

Mr. Zern said that of the 70 million tons mined in this country coal ranks lowest in the value of coal. He said there is no bituminous coal trust in this section of the country and that if the mines in this States West Virginia and Ohio were closed the annual production of coal would decrease about 60 per cent, paralyzing manufacturing industries, retarding the railroads and bringing disaster in general. He said coal does not bring nearly as great a return to capital as wood, grain, brick or oil.

Mr. Griswold spoke on Lignite Mining in Colorado. He said there-

## COAL EXPORTS

Including Coke from United States in the Past Decade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Coal exports from the United States have trebled in value in the last dozen years. The value of coal passing out of continental United States in the year 1911 is, in round terms, \$30,000,000, compared with \$6,500,000 in the immediate preceding year. The stated value of coal exported in the 10 months ending with October 1911 is \$16,000,000, that of coke \$3,000,000, and that of coal supplied to vessels engaged in the foreign trade \$13,000,000, making a total of \$36,000,000 and justifying the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor in its statement that the aggregate value of coal passing out of the United States in the full calendar year will approximate \$30,000,000.

The United States ranks third among the coal-exporting countries of the world being exceeded in this respect by the United Kingdom and Germany. In 1910 the latest year for which comparisons can be made the coal exports of the United Kingdom were valued at \$179,000,000 those of Germany at \$14,000,000 those of the United States exclusive of bunker coal \$6,000,000 and those of France about \$6,000,000.

The exports of the United States have grown far more rapidly than those of any of the countries named. Comparing the figures of 1910 with those of 1900 exports of coal and coke (exclusive of bunker coal) from the United States had increased from \$7,000,000 to \$4,000,000, or practically 100 per cent. Those of Germany increased from \$65,000,000 to \$101,000,000 or 60 per cent while those from the United Kingdom decreased from \$153,000,000 to \$179,000,000. Those of France show little change during the decade coal exports from that country having increased from \$6,000,000 to \$6,333,000 in the period from 1890 to 1910.

Canada is the principal destination of the coal exported from the United States being credited with \$1,176,000 out of a total of \$12,288,800 worth of anthracite and \$21,10,644 out of a total of \$18,73,888 worth of bituminous coal exported in the 10 months ending with October of the present year. Of the other markets for bituminous coal from the United States the principal countries are Cuba, Mexico and Panama each taking between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 annually. Canada is also the largest market for our exported coke having received a year about three-fourths of the entire exports while practically all the remainder went to Mexico.

Coal now ranks seventh among the leading articles of exportation in the foreign commerce of the country. So far as ascertainable from the 10 months figure now available in the Bureau of Statistics the principal articles or groups of articles exported from the United States in the calendar year 1911 rank about as follows: Cotton about \$50,000,000; iron and steel about \$30,000,000; meat and dairy products \$18,000,000; copper about \$9,000,000; wheat and flour about \$9,000,000; and coal including coke \$6,000,000. Coal in the value of its exports exceeds such important articles as cotton manufacturers, tobacco, leather, agricultural implements, corn and cottonseed oil while if we add to the exports of coal to foreign countries the value of that sold for use on vessels engaged in the foreign trade the total \$50,000,000 would closely approach that of wheat and flour, wood manufactures or copper.

Coal exports still bear a small relation to the domestic production of that staple. Of the total production of anthracite and bituminous coal in the United States last year aggregating \$40,000,000 long tons about 9,000,000 tons left the country, 31,000,000 tons being consigned to foreign countries and about 6,000,000 left for use on vessels engaged in the foreign trade. Of anthracite the production last year was 7,000,000 tons the exports 3,000,000 and of bituminous coal the production last year was 3,000,000 tons and the exports including the 1,000,000 tons.

Studied Foreign Mining Laws. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—A committee of prominent mining engineers which has been studying mining conditions abroad for several months with George S. Rice, chief of mining engineer of the Bureau of Mines, is in Washington conferring with the officials of the Bureau of Mines. The visit to Europe was to study steel conditions, in the hope that valuable lessons could be learned which could be adopted to the mines of the United States. The committee is formulating a report to be issued in a bulletin of the Bureau of Mines.

## BLAST OPENS TUNNEL

1st Western Maryland Railroad Under Blk. Mt. Mountain. MARYSDALE, Dec. 6.—Cuts must only a few minutes old yesterday morning when a train fired in the depths of the Big Savage mountain near here opened a tunnel for the Western Maryland railroad between Cumberland and Connellsille, Md., and with another year freight and passenger trains will be rushing through the hill. After a year and a half labor the hole was broken through workers on the east side.

Saturday night the workers on the east side had quit for the Christmas holidays. The other night, Foreman T. M. Rich and 1 man worked away at the thousands of tons of rock. Their Christmas would come with daylight.

The first lighted the men scramble quickly to places of safety and turned their heads in moment of suspense when a low rumble, rustle of broken rock, quiver of the thin blue atmosphere, a violent shaking of the pit pump and it was over.

Heavy Tin Plate Exports. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Imports of tin in October were 12,126,000 lbs. The imports of that article in the month of November was 1,941,893 pounds, valued at \$325,197 and the imports for the same month aggregated 1,868,227 pounds, valued at \$45,944.

The Weekly Courier \$1.00 a year.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN  
The Lower Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Dec. 23, 1911.

Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
40	40	Ashah	Ashah Coke Company	Uniontown, New York
127	40	A. L. Van No. 1	W. J. Barnes	Uniontown, Penn.
127	40	Amancora	John B. Carothers	Canaan, Penn.
179	4	Atcheson	Rippleton Steel & Coke Co.	Uniontown, Penn.
150	12	Bethel Edge	Bethel Edge Coal & Coke Co.	Bethel, Pa.
150	12	B. F. Hall	B. F. Hall Coke Co.	Uniontown, Penn.
150	12	Browing	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown, Penn.
150	12	C. E. Hall	H. C. F. F. Hall & Co.	Uniontown, Penn.
150	12	Buffington	Smashville Coke & Coke Co.	Smashville, Penn.
21	905	Burchall	Smashville Coke & Coke Co.	Smashville, Penn.
21	905	Centurion	Smashville Coke & Coke Co.	Smashville, Penn.
21	905	Champion	Smashville Coke & Coke Co.	Smashville, Penn.
21	905	Coffman	Smashville Coke & Coke Co.	Smashville, Penn.
500	883	Colonial No. 1	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
155	299	Colonial No. 3	Colonial Coke Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
142	120	Corilla	Hockeysville Coke Co.	Masontown, Pa.
170	10	Crystal	U. S. Coke Co.	U. S. Coke Co.
157	20	D. Donald No. 1	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
157	20	D. Donald No. 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
157	20	D. Donald No. 3	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
157	20	Dorothy	Jacob L. L. Dorsey Coke Co.	Uniontown, Brownsville, Pa.
157	20	Dunn	Dunn Connellsville Coke Co.	Brownsville, Pa.
157	20	Edwards	Edwards Coke Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
157	20	Elmer	Elmer Coke Co.	Masontown, Pa.
157	20	Fayette	Fayette Coke Co.	Masontown, Pa.
200	20	Finkley	Finkley Coke Co.	Uniontown, Pa.
200	20	Foote	H. C. F. F. Hall & Co.	Uniontown, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 1	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 3	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 4	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 5	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 6	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
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200	20	G. Frank No. 18	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 19	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
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200	20	G. Frank No. 29	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 30	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 31	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 32	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 33	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 34	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 35	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 36	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
200	20	G. Frank No. 37	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville, Pa.
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**Weekly Courier.**  
Second-class matter at Postage, Connellsville, Pa.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.  
E. F. SNYDER,  
President and Managing Editor.  
J. M. STUMMEL,  
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TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, '11

Abrogation of the Russian Treaty. President Taft on his own motion abrogated the 1907 Russian treaty for very excellent and entirely sufficient reason that Russia was not then being observed in plain terms and positive conditions. While it may seem to some that the actions of the Democratic House and the Republican Senate were dictated by some pressure influenced by political considerations than opening article of the Russian Treaty makes any other course on the part of the United States authorities, executive or legislative, impossible. Article I of the Treaty of 1832 says:

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation for the inhabitants of their respective States, and also the liberty to enter the ports, places, and havens of foreign commerce as is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever, and to have and exercise all the rights and franchises of a free man, to the same extent that they shall enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as natives of the country where they reside, or condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

In the face of this signed and sealed treaty Russia has in recent years spurned and shamelessly repudiated this solemn compact. We have respected its terms but Russia has not only neglected them so far as our Jewish citizens are concerned, but the Russian authorities have actually rejected, scorned and scoffed them.

In view of these circumstances there was nothing else to do but take the action that has been taken. American honor is slow to anger, but it is never safe to push it too hard. The American flag covers and protects all of our citizens wherever they may be and whatever their blood may have been or is, as fully and as completely as it covered the boys it funded Hill and Brandwine and the blood stained veterans at Yorktown and Appomattox.

There should not be there cannot be any difference. American citizenship does not draw any invidious distinctions.

**Starting But Not Truful**  
According to the Unontown Herald and starting it would be if it were true and true it is that it was printed in the columns of this paper and true it can form a reputability no agency regularly employed to write the Courier but it is true that this will be a ad blow to the Unontown Utterthreiter.

The United Press Association sent out yesterday a story to the effect that the hearing in the Connellsville coke case before the Interstate Commerce Commission developed the fact that there was a big iron conspiracy between the United States Steel Corporation and the railroads to ruin the independent coke operators of the Connellsville region.

The representatives of the Connellsville Coke Producers Association arrived home this morning. The report that no such evidence was developed as that a matter of fact no evidence was offered as evidence of a conspiracy of the Commodity coke rate case was propagated until after the holidays. In the meantime the Prentissontown Horse Fair came to little hands with glee and shouts as joyful, treble innocent and impudent jingling jangle that the telegraphic service with which we are now used and which we are just now cursing.

Our tales are incident to Christmaseide but this Gig ante Conspiracy is about the biggest Gane that ever came down the Ercal Pike of Performance and perhaps that is the reason it is so pleasing to juvenile journalism.

**The Spirit of the Season**  
Christmaseide dawns more cheerfully upon Connellsville and the coke region this year than it has in some years past. The prospects for good times are bright. It is reported that not even the Presidential election nor the incessant croakings of politically crushed and consequently bungling and bitterly rebellious organs of special political interests can sweep back the tide of better business coming from the much-abused and little-credited factors in financial circ'd known as Big Business and when we make this statement of fact we trust we will not be accused of being Scroopophatic.

Seriously however, and cheerfully too in keeping with the holiday time the outlook for 1912 business in the coke region is bettering. This is encouraging to the coke producers and they need some encouragement. It is also encouraging to the workingmen because it means more work and higher wages. While the miners and coke drawers of the Connellsville coke region are being paid the highest wages on record, they have not always been able to get a whole week's work and this has cut down their income considerably. With the improved conditions it is probable that this will not be the case so frequently during the coming year.

Upon the whole, therefore Connellsville and the coke region has reason to join cordially in the spirit of the Christmas Season.

**Cubs and Speakeasies**  
Judge Criswell of Franklin county has undertaken to see the very complicated query "When does a Club become a Speakeasy?" His conclusions are full and forcible. He says:

The law has placed a ban upon traffic in intoxicating liquors without a license and calls for a license for the Commonwealth to show former sales in order to make out a prima facie case or warrant a grand jury in returning a true bill.

2. Lodges the purposes of whose organizations are accomplished by

weekly bi-weekly or monthly meetings but no license is given to a club to sell and dispense liquors.

3. Sons' side club organizations which are going concerns maintained and supported for proper legitimate purposes may distribute liquors to their members provided the sale is done only in an amount in excess of the maintenance of the club and without profit.

4. If the distribution of liquor becomes the principal business it is no longer an incident and is unlawful.

5. When liquor is sold or given by a person who is a profit and for the purpose of maintaining the character of the business is illegal.

6. A club has no right to furnish liquors in quantities to its members at their homes or elsewhere off the premises but is limited to the club premises.

7. Where facts are proven and not disputed it is the duty of the court to declare the law therein.

8. Where the facts are in dispute they are to be determined by the jury.

**I Am and Towl**

Under the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous case of the Emerald City of Connellsville all the officers held over until 1913.

Notwithstanding this deliverance we find that it is the recent election constables and election officers were elected to serve for the coming two years and we are now confronted with the proposition to appoint a justice of the peace during the interim.

The only excuse for the performance is that justices constables and election officers are borough town ship officers and not borough officials. This is a distinction without a difference. Borough town ship officers are so-called simply in itself because the same offices exist in both boroughs and townships. The fact however does not make them township officers in boroughs or borough officers in townships.

We cannot think that under the decision of the Supreme Court some borough officers are officers in the busy and hasty atmosphere of hold-over official life and others are suckers in the mudds depths of disappointed ambition.

We are not from Missouri but we will have to show the difference between the old and new.

**Merri Christmas and Happy New Year**  
Business looks better than we feel it. Our privilege to announce to the people of the Connellsville coke region that the prospect of a Happy New Year are even better than those for a Merry Christmas.

The long looked for upward trend in the iron and steel, coal, busineses seems to be at hand and we may reason that 1912 will be a good business year in the Connellsville coke region.

The Democratic House will hold a particular session and the Senate Committee will sit up and stand and sit and stand with stand splendidly in the achievement of an iron pillars but the sober second sense of the American people will hesitate to hand over control of this country to the political influences which have effectually dominated their utter interest to administer it.

Business is a political problem. Business is correspondingly bright for those conditions in which it is true that there's no truth in it writes but true it is that this will be a ad blow to the Unontown Utterthreiter.

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## AN LARGE SOCIETY OF THE FRUIT GROWERS

**Scottdale Intends to Start a County Horticultural Organization This Fall**

### WITH THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Fully One Hundred Members From Both Counties Looked For—Dates Set For the Farmers' Big Meeting. State Speakers Are Coming.

**SCOTTDALE,** Dec. 23.—Scottdale people plan to have another strong country life organization, a crystallization of those who have made the farmers' institutes, the Grange and other agricultural affairs interesting.

The plans are well under way for the organization of the Westmoreland Horticultural Society in Scottdale, and the society has the prospects of having at least 100 members. The society will take in members from all parts of both Westmoreland and Fayette counties, the great interest having been shown in the orchard demonstrations given at the demonstration orchards in the two counties under Prof. H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, having put the proposition to organize a society which will be affiliated with the State organization in the way of fulfillment.

At no place in either county has there been displayed a greater interest in fruit growing and agricultural pursuits than in Scottdale, so that this will be an excellent place to start the organization. Fully 50 men have been talked to with regard to the organization of the society and without an exception each one greeted the idea with enthusiasm.

Prof. J. S. Briggs, the State Inspector and Demonstrator, was in J. B. Fretts' orchard at the Hill Top Fruit Farm, west of town on Saturday, and he and Mr. Fretts gave a demonstration of pruning. In spite of the rainy day there were 150 people who gathered in the orchard and watched and heard Prof. Briggs' demonstration. This is a large number to be present and represented a large number of orchards and much value in fruit culture.

Prof. Briggs said that while the cultural societies organized here have the best of fruit growing experts of both the State and the United States may be secured by Scottdale. The expense will be very nominal and the members will each receive a valuable book containing a complete shorthand report of everything done by the society. The cost of membership will be \$1 per year and the members get this report free.

The date has been set for the Farmers' Institute in Scottdale, which will be held in the hall of the Elcher & Graft building, where the Meadville School convened last year. The dates will be January 22 and 23, and perhaps a third day's session.

Although the State did not appoint any speakers to Scottdale to hold an institute, the local farmers went ahead and arranged a home institute. The excuse for not having an institute here this year was that Scottdale is such an active town in this line that some places where the interest is not so great should have the good that the State lecturers may bring the people. The enterprise of the Scottdale farmers is holding an independent institute so encouraged the State authorities to go to Scottdale's progressiveness that A. L. Martin, Deputy Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, has notified the local committee that they can have all four of the lecturers when they close at Ligonier on the Saturday previous to the Scottdale institute. This is quite a fine thing for Scottdale and will be much appreciated.

It is probable that arrangements will also be made to have Prof. J. S. Briggs here at that time also. In this event two days will hardly be enough to get the most benefit out of the talent both local and from abroad that will be here.

### INSTITUTE CLOSES

Final Session of Teachers Was Held Friday Morning.

The fifth annual session of the Fayette County Teachers' Institute came to a close Friday at noon and this afternoon the teachers are returning to their respective schools. This year attendance at all the sessions was large and the teachers were greatly pleased with the lectures and entertainments. The music was one of the features of the institute, the large chorus of 700 teachers singing printed music of a high quality, under the direction of Musical Director Maxwell.

Friday morning's session opened with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. T. M. Thompson. Reports were given by the various committees. Dr. Robert A. Armstrong spoke on "The Value of Literature." Dr. C. E. Burd spoke on "Lessons on the Way." A music drill was conducted by Harry L. Maxwell.

At the Thursday morning session County Superintendent of Schools C. G. Lewellyn gave the teachers a scoring for not being present with their pupils. At the end of the session began. Some of the teachers have a habit of arriving at the theatre a little before the seats are filled. They stand along the walls until the seats are all taken. Then they quietly leave the institute.

### COMMISSIONS RECEIVED

For New Fayette County Officials Who Take Office January 1.

Some of the officials of Fayette county who will assume office the first of the year received their commissions at Uniontown Saturday morning. They came as a sort of Christmas present since they were signed by Governor John K. Tener and Secretary of the Commonwealth Robert McAfee on December 22.

Those who received commissions this morning are: George Steele, Recorder; William McClelland, Prothonotary; Richard Davis, Clerk of Courts; M. A. Keifer, Sheriff; Harry J. Bell, Coroner, and C. O. Schreyer, Register.

### To Erect Labor Temple.

The Pasadena Cal. Labor Temple association has taken the first steps for the erection of a labor temple to cost \$50,000.

### PITTSBURG GIRL IN RAID

Says She Attended Normal School Before She Fell.

**GREENSBURG,** Dec. 23.—"Squire, I am not a bad girl. I was up until a year ago, a student in the Indiana State Normal school and am from a good North Side, Pittsburgh, family. If you would find employment for me, I promise to behave myself."

This statement Justice of the Peace Reynolds Laughlin, of New Kensington, says was made to him last night by Dorothy Tracy, aged 18 and pretty. The girl with Hazel Way, aged 18, of Ford City, was caught in a raid on an alleged disorderly house in New Kensington, last Monday night. The girl's appearance as witnessess only, at a hearing held by the Justice in cases where Paul Emrovick, aged 22, and Mrs. Jenny Marshall, aged 42 years, both of New Kensington, alleged proprietors of the house, were charged with pandering and illegal liquor selling. Emrovick and Mrs. Marshall were held for trial at court without bail and committed to the jail here. Employment as domestics was found for the girls.

### DIRECT TROLLEY ROUTE TO PITTSBURG AFTER TUESDAY

Pittsburg Railways Company Will Run Through to Trafford City, Where West Penn Goes.

The Pittsburg Railways Company made a change in its schedule of a trolley route Tuesday, December 26, East Pittsburg express cars which will give direct trolley service to the coke region. The cars will be run to Trafford City, by way of Wilkinsburg, East Pittsburg, Turtle Creek, Wilmerding and Pitcairn.

It is at Trafford City that the West Penn lines terminate, being the northern terminus of the line from Irwin, Manor and Jeannette. Hourly service will be given out of Pittsburg.

It will be possible to leave Wood street, Pittsburg, every hour from 6 A. M. until midnight, travel to Trafford City without change, catch a car there for Greensburg, then connect with the West Penn's main line in the coke region towns, changing in Uniontown, if desired, for Brownsville and Masontown.

Eventually the West Penn will have another route into Pittsburg, by way of Hunker, West Newton and McKeesport.

### VISIT OF SANTA CLAUS TO UNION SUPPLY STORES

Upwards of 60,000 Grown People and Children Received Presents on Christmas Morning—Other Companies Treat.

At the 63 stores of the Union Supply Company Christmas morning it is estimated that close to 60,000 children and their parents were given a Christmas treat. Presents of candy, cigars, chocolates and other things that go to make a happy Christmas were distributed. Big crowds gathered at the stores before the scheduled time for Santa Claus to arrive, 9 o'clock, and at most of the stores it was noon before the last box of candy had been given out.

Most of the independent coke companies also gave their employees and their children Christmas treats. Turkey, candy and cigars went to the men and children at the Fayette Coke Company's plant. General Manager C. E. Lenhart was presented with a handsome gold watch by the employees. The Thompson-Connellsville Company, Consolidated Connellsville Company and many other of the smaller operations made glad the hearts of the employees and children about the works with treats and substantial presents.

### GORMAN TAKES THE WYMAN: RECEIVER FOR C. W. PATTERSON

Later Has Filed a Petition in Bankruptcy and a Transfer of License Will Be Asked.

J. G. Gorman was appointed receiver for Charles W. Patterson of the Wyman Hotel in court on Saturday. On Wednesday Mr. Patterson filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as \$28,052 and his assets as \$4,162.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Patterson has been called for January 2, 1912, at the office of Attorney J. G. Carroll, referee in bankruptcy, at Uniontown. An application for a transfer of the license of the Wyman will be made at the meeting pending which the bar will be closed.

**Fire at Point Marion.** A fire in a frame building owned by Peter Guyard, Jr., at Point Marion early Monday morning did damage amounting to about \$1,000. The flames started in Rodman's grocery store from a gas light that had been left burning and was blown over against some Christmas decorations in the windows. Several families who lived in the building had narrow escapes, it being necessary for them to get out through second story windows.

### Western Maryland Man Leaves.

J. H. Charlton, resident engineer for the Western Maryland, since the company began the construction of the Cumberland-Connellsville connecting link, has been made chief engineer of the New River, Holston & Western Railway Company, which will project a new road into Virginia coal field from Rocky Gap, Va., to a point 50 miles to the west. He will leave next Friday for Abingdon, Va., which will be his headquarters.

### Night School at Meyersdale.

At Meyersdale the Meyersdale School Board decided to open a night school for the benefit of those of school age, over fourteen years old, who are regularly employed. Those who wish to enroll as pupils are requested to communicate with the Supervising Principal, Prof. J. H. Kruehman, before January 1, 1912.

### To Build on West Side.

Homer Cunningham has broken ground on Ninth street, West Side, for an eight room, veneered residence. J. J. Barnhart has purchased two lots on the same street and it is reported will build a dwelling at Washington, Pa.

### Two More Record Hogs.

William Cumberland killed two hogs Wednesday at the Cumberland farm in Dunbar township that were prize winners. When dressed the small one weighed 408 pounds and the large one 476 pounds.

### EMBEZZLER RETURNS; CONFESSES GUILT

**Greensburg Agent Who Escaped From Officers in This City**

### MORE THAN A YEAR AGO

Fooled Officers Who Nabbed Him in Telephone Booth Here, Giving Wrong Name and Got Away With It in Greensburg Jail Now.

Russell H. Pierce, who had been a fugitive since January 9, 1911, having escaped two officers in Connellsville, when he was caught on a charge of embezzlement, was arrested Friday while trying to enter the house occupied by his wife and children at Indiana, Pa., to which place Mrs. Pierce and the children went from here after he had fled.

Pierce was employed as a sewing machine dealer and collector for the J. H. Klingensmith Company at Greensburg. He was collecting for the firm in Latrobe last January 9, 1911, and failed to turn in the money or to put in an appearance at home.

The following day he was seen in Mt. Pleasant collecting, upon the report of which Mr. Klingensmith's suspicion was aroused and the case was brought to the attention of Squire Truxal and the Westmoreland Detective Agency at Greensburg.

The officers by a cleverly laid scheme traced him to Connellsville, where he had entered a telephone booth to talk to his wife in Greensburg. The Connellsville police were notified and two officers were sent to the booth. When apprehended and asked his name, Pierce declared "my name is Russell."

He was then taken to the jail, where he was confined to his cell, and he was unable to get away.

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## PRIVATE BANKERS MAKE APPLICATION

**Under the New Law to Do Business in Fayette County.**

### THERE ARE SEVEN FIRMS

**Who Apply to Establish Houses in Uniontown, Brownsville New Salem, Masontown and Fairchance—No Applications from Connellsville**

Seven private banking firms in Fayette county are making application for license under the new banking law covering the business of private banking in Pennsylvania. The bankers are required to advertise their applications for a period of three weeks before a license can be issued. Notices of the applications in Fayette county were sent from Harrisburg Wednesday being received in Connellsville and Uniontown Thursday. There are no applicants in the list from Connellsville. Among the seven applications three are made by Louis A. Kahl of Uniontown. Kahl makes application to do business as a private banker at Uniontown, Masontown and Brownsville. The other applicants are the R. Polk Company, Brownsville; J. Halpern, Uniontown; Jubilee Brothers, New Salem; and Julius E. Bro Falchance.

The private banks that have been doing business in Connellsville for a number of years and probably the most substantial in the county, those of F. A. Kahl and P. Bufano, have been consolidated with the Citizens National Bank and the Young National Bank going with the former and Bufano with the latter.

No individual partnership or unincorporated association is permitted under the new law to engage directly or indirectly in the banking business without first securing a license from the State Board composed of the State Treasurer, Secretary of the Commonwealth and Commissioner of Banking.

In addition to the application that must be filed prior to the granting of the license, a bond must be filed to guarantee the safety of moneys invested by depositors of not less than \$10,000 or more than \$10,000 upon the receipt of the application, the Commissioner of Banking is required to make an examination into the financial standing and moral character of the applicant as to whether the statements contained in the application are true and to this end the application shall be advertised in the Commission or at the expense of the applicant, once a week for at least three weeks in two newspapers of general circulation and in the county where the applicant proposes to do business, or nearest county where such newspapers are published. After such advertisement the board may approve or disapprove the application. The license fee is \$50.

Each bank is required to keep such books of account as are approved by the Commissioner of Banking showing full and complete records of all business transacted and a full statement of all assets and liabilities and shall at least two times each year file such statement with the Commissioner of Census. W. Shultz, of the Bureau of Census, has designated date within 10 days a written statement under oath or such form as shall be prescribed the amount of a set and liability a copy of which must be published three times in a newspaper of general circulation and in the legal periodical of any county where the same newspaper is published for transmittal to the foreign country shall be forwarded within five days after receipt.

The provisions of the law do not apply to any corporation authorized to do business under the provisions of the banking laws of the State or any corporation authorized to receive deposits nor to an association organized under the national banking act nor to any holder keeper who shall retain money for safe keeping from a guest, any express company or telegraph company receiving money for transmission provided such company is not engaged directly or indirectly in the sale of a pamphlet tickets or to any individual partnership or unincorporated association who would otherwise be required to comply with the provisions of the act who shall file with the Commissioner of Banking a bond for \$100,000 where the business is conducted in a city of the first or second class or \$50,000 if conducted elsewhere in the State so to those licensed by the State to do a brokerage business nor to private banks doing business continuously for seven years prior to the passage of this act not engaged in the sale as agent or otherwise of railroad and steamship tickets.

### ONLY MONTH AWAY

**With Favorable Weather W. M. Track Layers Can Take Time**

It all depends upon the weather whether the track layers of the Western Maryland will reach Connellsville next month. They are now almost to Bear Run and with favorable conditions should get as far as the Hill contract south of town next month.

Tracks have been laid through the Elkerton tunnel giving the new railroad an all rail route from that point practically to Bear Run on Division Engineer J. J. Palmer's district.

### NON TELEPHONE OFFICE

Following the positive refusal of the old officers to serve another year, new officials were chosen for the B&W Telephone Company at the annual meeting held yesterday at Tipperton. The men chosen were: W. T. Wood of Ligonier City president; A. C. Brown of Westmoreland vice president; Mayden Craft secretary; Squire Deverson treasurer and John Arison F. Garrison and William Campbell trustees.

### Third Track Completed

The B & O Railroad Company has completed the third track system mid-way between Philson and Nance on the other side of Sand Patch tunnel. This gives about 12 miles of third track service east of the tunnel.

## COKE RATE CASES

**Will Be Cleared Up First By Interstate Commerce Commission**

**WASHINGTON Dec 21.—The railroad side of the Pittsburgh vein coal operators' complaint against the 85 cent rate on coal from the Pittsburgh field to Lake Erie ports will not be heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission until January 8 next. The rebuttal was to have been presented next Wednesday December 27 but owing to the coke cases now before the commission and the desire to clear them up before the beginning of the new year caused the postponement of the Pittsburgh case which was agreed to by both sides.**

The commission yesterday continued the hearing on the complaint of the Wisconsin Steel Company of South Chicago against the Pennsylvania and New York Central lines and other carriers from the Connellsville coke field. Various witnesses for the complainant and coke men interested in the case testified as to the volume of coke which is carried west over the railroads named. They asserted that 77 per cent of the freight originated on these lines is composed of coal and coke.

J. P. Lichler of Uniconta was put on the stand to show the coke shipped from the Connellsville field and of the revenues derived by the railroads under the old and new rates of the foundry and furnace. E. L. Williamson, an expert traffic man, produced a map and figures pertaining to the tonnage of the Pennsylvania and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. In 1909 the revenue of the Pennsylvania lines was \$2.50 per ton train mile while in 1911 it was \$5.50. The operating expenses per ton of construction and other officials were present.

Some days ago Superintendent Angle addressed a note to his men on the subject of courtesy to the public. At last night's meeting the matter of courtesy on the part of his agents in dealing with their patrons was discussed at length. It is various points brought up by Superintendent Angle.

The coke men and the consumers has not asked the commission for any stated rate on the two classes of coke hauled over the railroads from the Connellsville field, but will leave that to the commission to adjust. It is probable that an early decision will be handed down.

Unless Jesse H. Wise of Wayneburg, Pa., can show that in the districts of Fayette county, Ia., where the alleged gross irregularities were practiced to secure the election of Col. T. S. Crisp Republican to Congress from the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, the alleged frauds would affect the general result in the district in the contest between Col. Crisp and Mr. Wise in the recent election.

Supervintendent Angle's addressee on courtesy was as follows:

The proposed new fixed rates of any railroads should be based on an estimate to develop the results of the company's operations that would be given the right of way. It is the opinion of the experts that the new rates should be applied to their patrons as far as possible.

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